

Using Benefit-Based Tailored Treatment to Improve the Use of Antihypertensive Medications

Sussman J, Vijan S, Hayward R

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PRESS RELEASE



U-M Study: “Smarter” blood pressure guidelines could prevent many more heart attacks and strokes

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — A new way of using blood pressure-lowering medications could prevent more than a fourth of heart attacks and strokes – up to 180,000 a year – while using less medication overall, according to new research from the University of Michigan Health System and the VA Ann Arbor Healthcare System. Individualizing treatment recommendations using patients’ risk of heart disease after considering multiple factors – such as age, gender and whether or not the patient smokes – is a more effective way to treat patients than current methods, according to the study that appears in the medical journal, *Circulation*.

Blood pressure medication is ultimately used to prevent associated heart disease and stroke. Researchers found that a person’s blood pressure level is often not the most important factor in determining if a blood pressure medication will prevent these diseases – but common practice is to base treatment strictly on blood pressure levels. Jeremy Sussman, lead author and research scientist at the Center for Clinical Management Research at the VA Ann Arbor Healthcare System elaborates:

“Drugs that lower blood pressure are among the most effective and commonly used medications in the country, but we believe they can be used dramatically more effectively. The purpose of these medications is not actually to avoid high blood pressure itself but to stop heart attacks, strokes and other cardiovascular diseases. We should guide use of medications by a patient’s risk of these diseases and how much adding a new medication decreases that risk – not solely on their blood pressure level. We found that people who have mildly high blood pressure but high cardiovascular risk receive a lot of benefit from treatment, but those with low overall cardiovascular risk do not.”

Authors say new blood pressure guidelines could help patients make informed decisions about their care. For example, if patients knew that medication only slightly reduced their risk of a heart attack or stroke (e.g. from 8 in 100 to 6 in 100 over the next 10 years), they may decide medication is not the right choice for them.

Senior author Rod Hayward, professor of Medicine and Public Health and senior investigator at the VA Center for Clinical Management Research explains further:

“In addition to resulting in more positive health outcomes for patients, this approach provides the type of information we need to guide individual decisions tailored to the patients’ preferences and priorities. Our research shows how we can estimate how much taking more blood pressure medicine will reduce an individual’s risk of heart disease and strokes, so that they and their doctor can make the best decision for them.”

Links to the **full text** and additional information can be found here: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24190955>

